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POLARPAM

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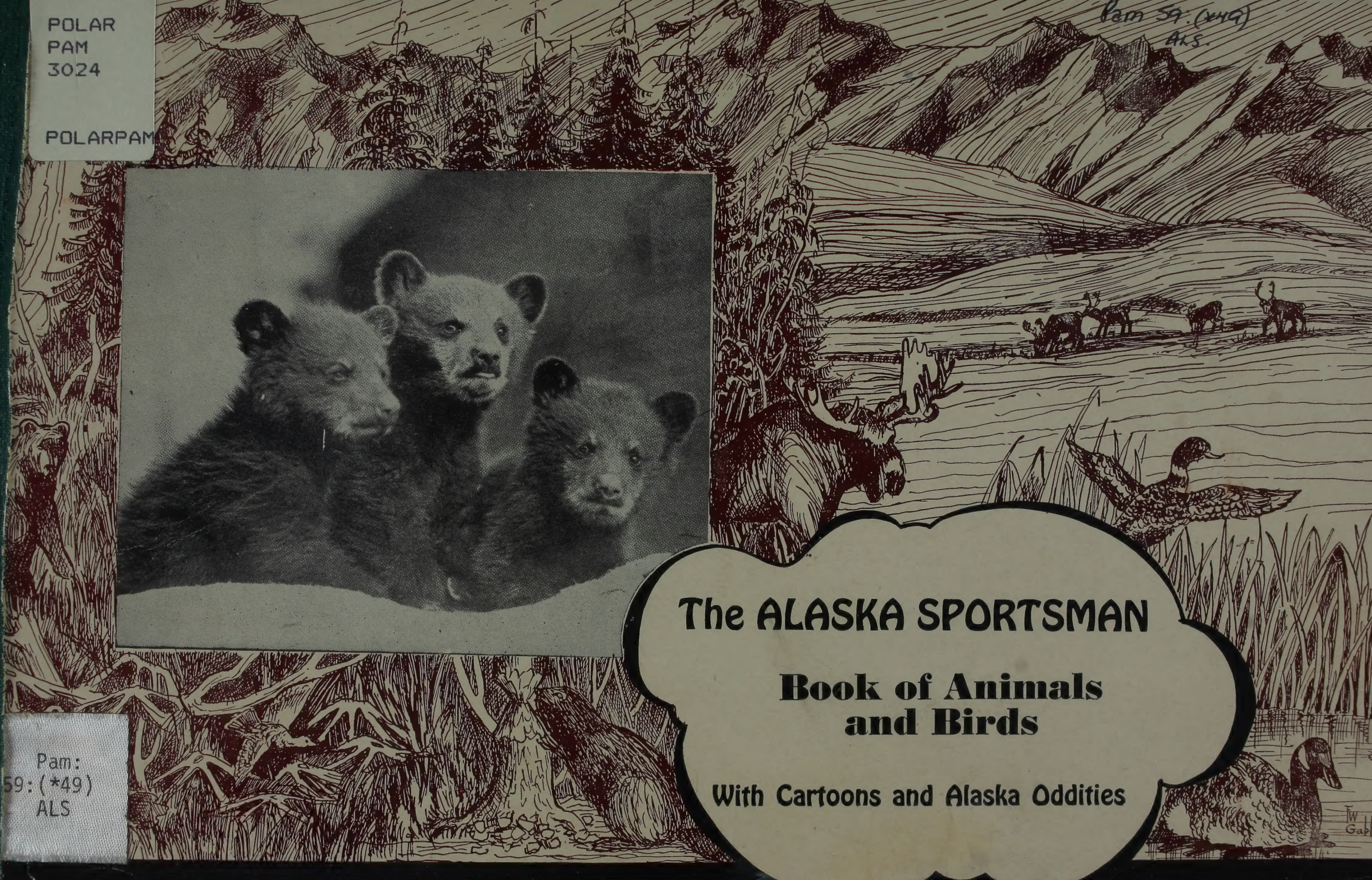


# The ALASKA SPORTSMAN

## Book of Animals and Birds

With Cartoons and Alaska Oddities

Pam:  
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# THE ALASKA SPORTSMAN

Book of

# Animals and Birds

with

**ALASKA** *By Weil*  
**ODDITIES!**



The ninety photographs reproduced in this book have been selected from among the best pictures of live animals and birds which have appeared in "Alaska's Magazine" during the first six years of publication. They are the work of many amateur and professional photographers throughout the Territory and present most of the wildlife for which Alaska is famous. Included in the book are some of the humorous cartoons and interesting "Alaska Oddities" panels which are regular features of The Alaska Sportsman.

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## THE PROWLER



Feeding on succulent skunk cabbage roots in the spring, berries in summer, and salmon in the fall, the Alaska black bear wanders over muskeg, hill and stream in his search for food and sport. During the winter he hibernates, but at other times one is apt to find him almost anywhere in Alaska except in the Arctic.

## FISH EATER



Both the Alaska black bear and the brown bear feed on salmon, so plentiful along the coast of Alaska. "Sure as shooting" they will be found headed for the "fishing grounds" along the streams in the fall. Contrary to common belief, the bears do not "knock the fish up on the bank with their paws," but take the fish in their jaws and bring them ashore to eat.







### TOLKAT GRIZZLY

Among the largest of the bears, the grizzly is a beauty, especially when the deep brown of his hair is particularly well grizzled or frosted with white tipping. The grizzly is supposed to be ferocious, but in Alaska the brown bear takes first place for strength and fierce assault when taken unawares or provoked to attack.

### STREAM FISHERMEN

Bears gorge themselves on salmon each fall in preparation for their long hibernation. On the fat produced by their diet of salmon, they keep themselves warm during the winter months. No doubt the abundance of salmon accounts for the great number of bears found in Alaska.







## BROWN BEARS AND BLACK

The element of danger and the fact that the bears provide so much action that is amusing, ludicrous and human-like, make the bear the most fascinating wildlife subject for the camera fan. Because his eyesight is poor, he can be approached often to within fifteen or twenty feet without detection.











## Who Is There

When a brownie recognizes a man and there appears to be no immediate danger to herself or her cub, she will usually go peacefully away.

## Goodbye

Bears on open mountain-sides like this are usually in search of marmots or other rodents they dig from under rocks.





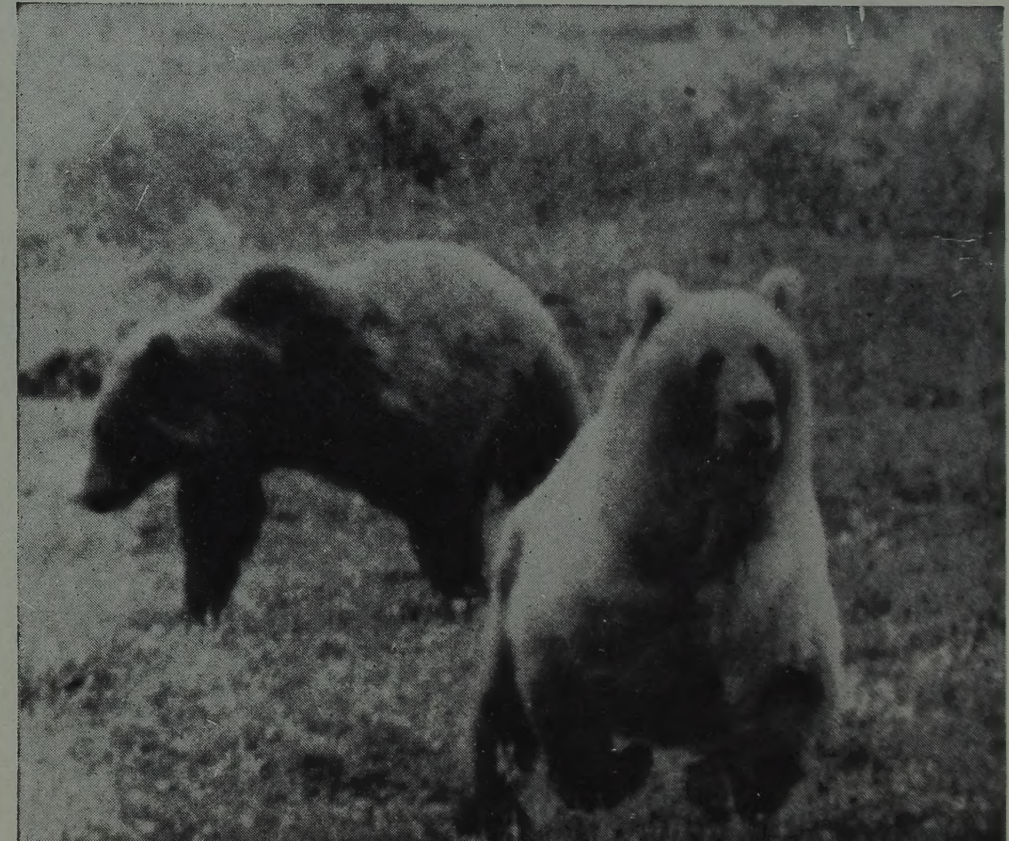


## Look Out

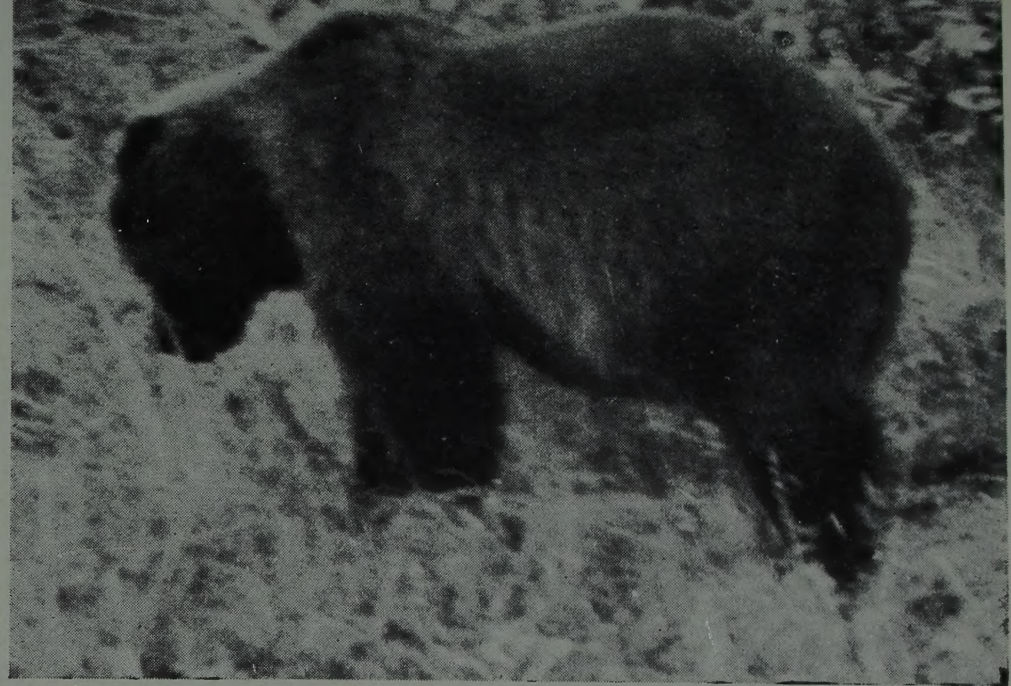
A brown bear mother with a cub is regarded as the most dangerous animal anyone can meet anywhere. Her charge is fast, she knows no fear and has terrible strength. Many Alaskans have been terribly mauled or killed by attacks of this huge fur-bearer.

## Here She Comes

When a brown bear charges in this manner, there is just one thing for hunters to do—shoot straight and true. Very rarely does a brown bear halt in a charge like this one, but there have been times when a female bear suddenly stopped and turned away, but only when she was not accompanied by a cub. This is a rare photograph of a charging bear taken by a photographer who escaped alive. The photographer, Joe Yolo, stood his ground with the result the bear reared, took one look, and went in the other direction.







### Hello, Big Boy

•

Brown bears have often been estimated to weigh "a ton," but the fact is that few actually weigh as much as sixteen hundred pounds. A fifteen-hundred-pound bear is a huge animal for any hunter to bring down.



## Serious Business

A bear exhibits no hesitancy in walking into the water right up to his neck when indulging in the serious business of catching salmon for dinner. Wet fur apparently is no discomfort and he will stand for as long as necessary to catch a fish, then take it to the bank and eat it, and come back to the water for another time and time again.



## At the Pulpit

Bears show many human characteristics, not the least humorous of which is the habit of placing the forepaws on a stump or fallen log in this manner and looking around. Often one will cross his paws and pose like a speaker solemnly addressing an audience.





### They Work and Play

•  
A bear will sometimes stand for minutes with a very serious expression, studying an intruder in his domain, but usually he is found going about his business of obtaining food, or of playing alone or with other bears, like large black puppies.





## Polar Bear



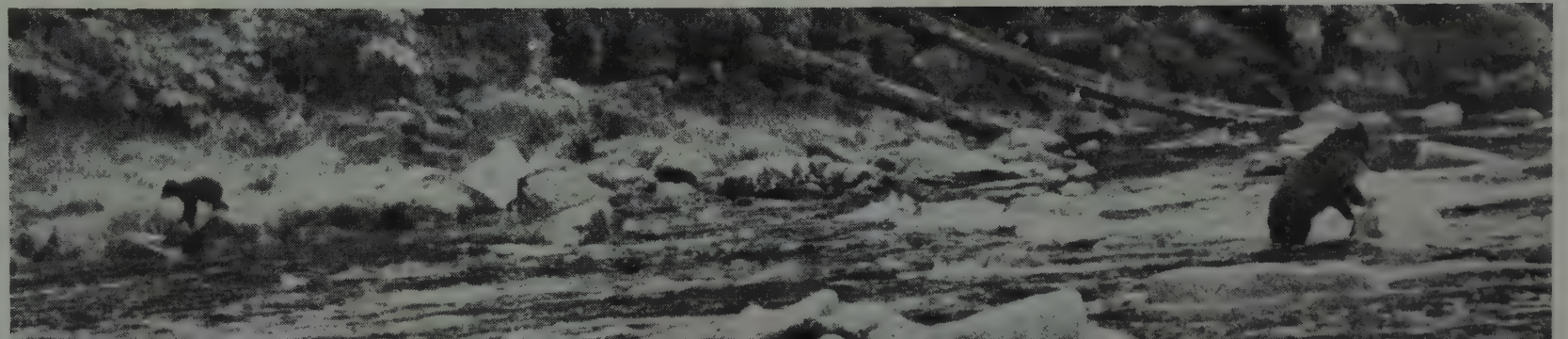
The Polar bear, quite numerous on the ice and the islands of the Arctic, is by far the best swimmer of the bear family. His thick white coat gives him protection on northern ice.



## Tree Climber



The black bear, unlike the brown, is capable of climbing trees. The cubs can climb as soon as they can walk and have sharp claws like those seen on the young one pictured above.











## The Greatest Deer Trophy

The moose is the giant among the deer. The head and antlers of the male are unexcelled as a decoration for the interior of a trophy-room den, hall, or clubroom, and the killing of a moose is the realization of a deer-hunter's highest ambition. The greatest concentration of moose in the world is in the Kenai Peninsula district of Alaska where herds range down to the sea of Cook Inlet. Their antlers there are regarded by most hunters to be the largest and most beautiful of any in the whole world.

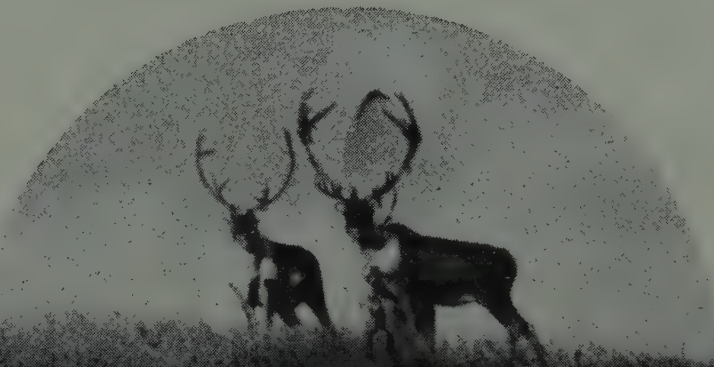






### Barren Ground Caribou

The Barren Ground caribou is a large and powerful animal, but one of the most unattractive and ungainly of the deer family. There are hundreds of thousands of this species in Alaska from Point Barrow to the farthestmost points of the Alaska Peninsula.



### Curiosity Kills the Caribou

The caribou is an inquisitive animal and the Barren Ground species often is regarded as a stupid animal. It will approach quite closely to a strange object and the Eskimo hunter takes advantage of this weakness by concealing himself and imitating the hoarse bellow of the animal. One or more is certain to approach, giving opportunity for a close shot. The caribou is an important source of food, clothing and shelter to both the Indians and the Eskimos.

### The Wanderers

The caribou migrate northward in great herds in the spring and southward when the snow gets deep in the fall. Thousands may then be seen near such Interior Alaska cities as Fairbanks and Circle.







### Like Buffalo of the West

●

The caribou wandering the plains and tundras of Northern Alaska give the outdoorsman of today the nearest approach to the scenes which were viewed by the early-day Westerner when the buffalo were plentiful on the prairies. Though slaughtered by the thousands every year for food for Indians, Eskimos and Whites, there are millions of caribou ranging Alaska and Canada today.





## A Spotted Coat

A deer has many enemies, but the small fawn is especially well-disguised when in the forest by Nature's excellent camouflage—a spotted bay coat which remains with him for four or five months. Such little fellows as the young Sitkan deer at left appear throughout the Tongass National Forest of Southeastern Alaska in April and May. Prolific, the does very often have two, and sometimes three fawns to feed and protect.

## An Easy Life

The Sitkan Black-tail deer is one of the smallest of the American deer family, though it sometimes attains a weight of nearly two hundred pounds. It has a general resemblance to the mule deer. Any great increase in its numbers is prevented by wolves and the deep snows of some winters when many are unable to find adequate feed for long stretches at a time.







### The Cheechakos

Elk are not native to Alaska, but appear to do well in places where they have been released in the Territory. Wolves are their enemies and there is no doubt that except for these predators they would increase. In the circle at right is a young Sitkan deer which was raised by men at a Southeastern Alaska camp where it became a pet and permanent member of the camp.





## The White Bighorns

Keen eyesight, a gregarious nature which causes them to feed in bands on mountain-tops and to give the alarm at the approach of danger, helps protect the White Mountain sheep from wolverines, eagles and man, its principal enemies. The Dall Mountain sheep, which is the variety found in Alaska, leads a happy, lazy life in summer. The ewes are busy bringing up the lambs, the young rams travel from band to band, and the old patriarchs loaf together on high mountain peaks. A sheep's head is a beautiful trophy, some of the best horns measuring from three to four feet long.











### When Skill Counts

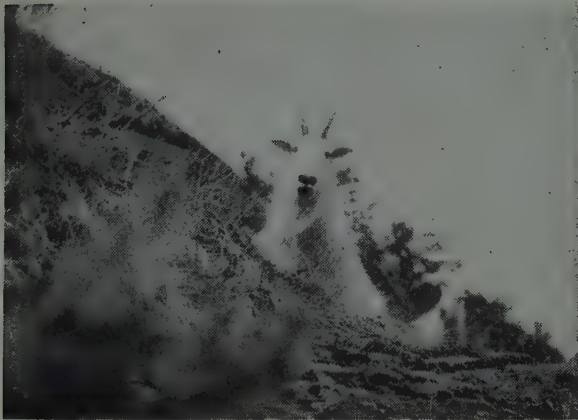
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The true hunter enjoys a stalk for Dall Mountain sheep perhaps more than for any other animal. It requires strength and perseverance to approach the sheep, stealth to draw close to it, and very often only one shot is possible and this usually from a distance. If that misses, the band is up and away. Careful selection is required to get a good trophy with beautiful horns, but such a set of curled



## Mountain Climber

Amidst grand, Alpine scenery, the Rocky Mountain goat makes his sure-footed way, not much sought by hunters in Alaska, but nevertheless a trophy worthy of the difficult chase necessary to get him. The goat is not truly a member of the goat family, but rather he is a goat-



like antelope, related to the Alpine chamois. The Rocky Mountain goats often attain weights of from two hundred fifty to three hundred pounds. Their hoofs, on which they depend so much for safety on steep mountainsides, consist of "an ingenious combination of rubber-pad inside a knife-edged outside."





## Sea Otter

The case of the sea otter is an example of ruthless hunting without restriction. Once numbered in the hundreds of thousands from California to the far Pribilof Islands, the discovery of Alaska and the coming of the Russians spelled doom for this animal with its soft coat of beautiful, dark fur frosted with white-tipped hairs. It very nearly became extinct. It was hunted commonly by Indians in kayaks. A boat would be posted where a sea otter was last seen to dive. The place would be surrounded and the spot watched until the otter was forced to come to the surface for air, when it would be speared. Under complete protection, the sea otter is now increasing and has again been seen in small groups off the coast of California and in the far-off Aleutian Islands.





## Clam Diggers

The walrus uses his tusks principally for digging and scraping in the sand and shale for the mollusks and crustaceans on which the animal feeds. He crushes the shells of shellfish between his teeth and thus wears the teeth flat or loses them altogether early in life. The ivory tusks are also used for defense and for an aid in climbing slippery ledges or on ice. The tusks grow to an average length of twenty inches and some reach as much as thirty inches in length.



## Whale Horse

The walrus can offer a furious defense and has been known to puncture or overturn boats when wounded or attacked. Its principal enemies are man, the Polar bear and the killer whale. The name, walrus, comes from the Scandinavian, meaning "whale-horse" and he is allied to the seal. In size, the walrus is much like the sea-lions seen in the pictures on the two next pages.



















## Bad Fellow

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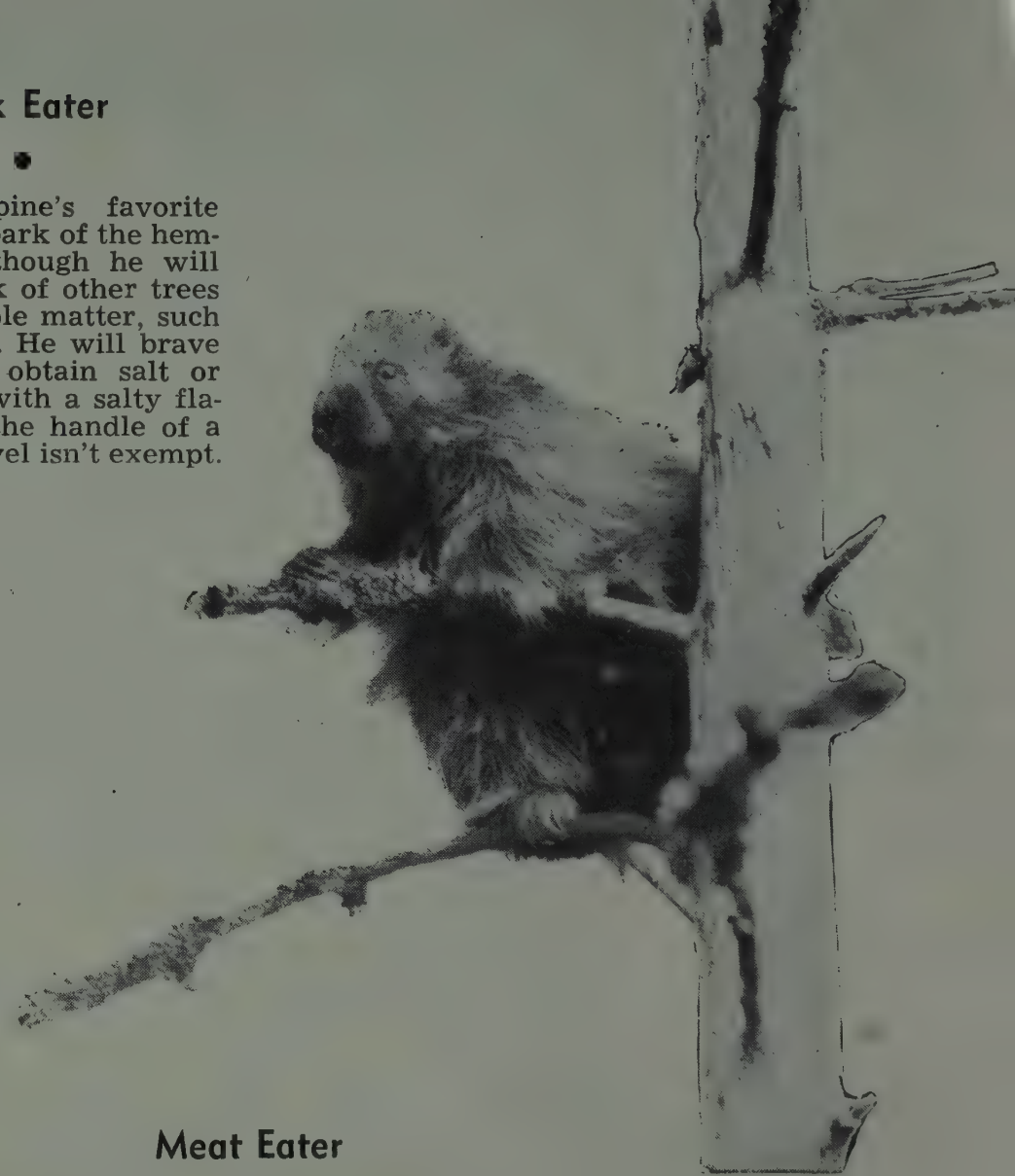
The wolf is the villain of Alaska's wildlife. Though he might ordinarily be a "counter-balance" in Nature's scheme of things, with man demanding a greater share of game animals, he is not needed and there is a bounty of thirty dollars on each wolf's head in Alaska. In spite of this he gets around. He and his cousin, the coyote, are making heavy inroads on the deer, reindeer, caribou, goats, moose and many smaller mammals.





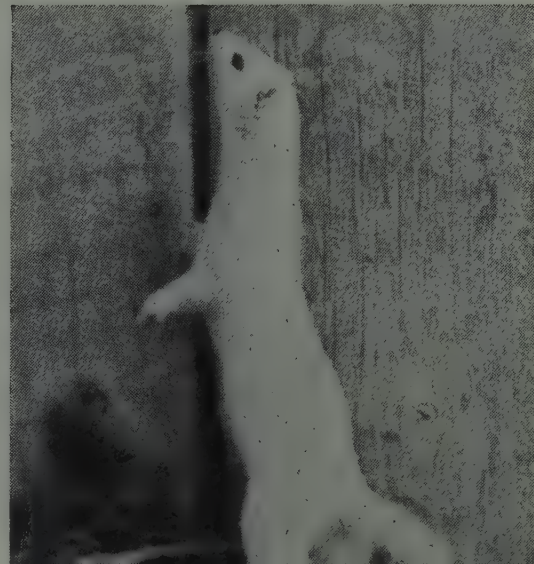
## Bark Eater

The porcupine's favorite food is the bark of the hemlock tree, though he will eat the bark of other trees and vegetable matter, such as lily pads. He will brave dangers to obtain salt or something with a salty flavor—even the handle of a miner's shovel isn't exempt.



## Quill Pig

The dull expression of the eyes of the porcupine is indicative of a very stupid animal, and if it were not for his protective coat of quills which teaches other animals to leave this "Quill Pig" alone, he might become extinct. His meat is quite tasty and has furnished many a prospector with an easily obtained meal in an emergency.



## Meat Eater

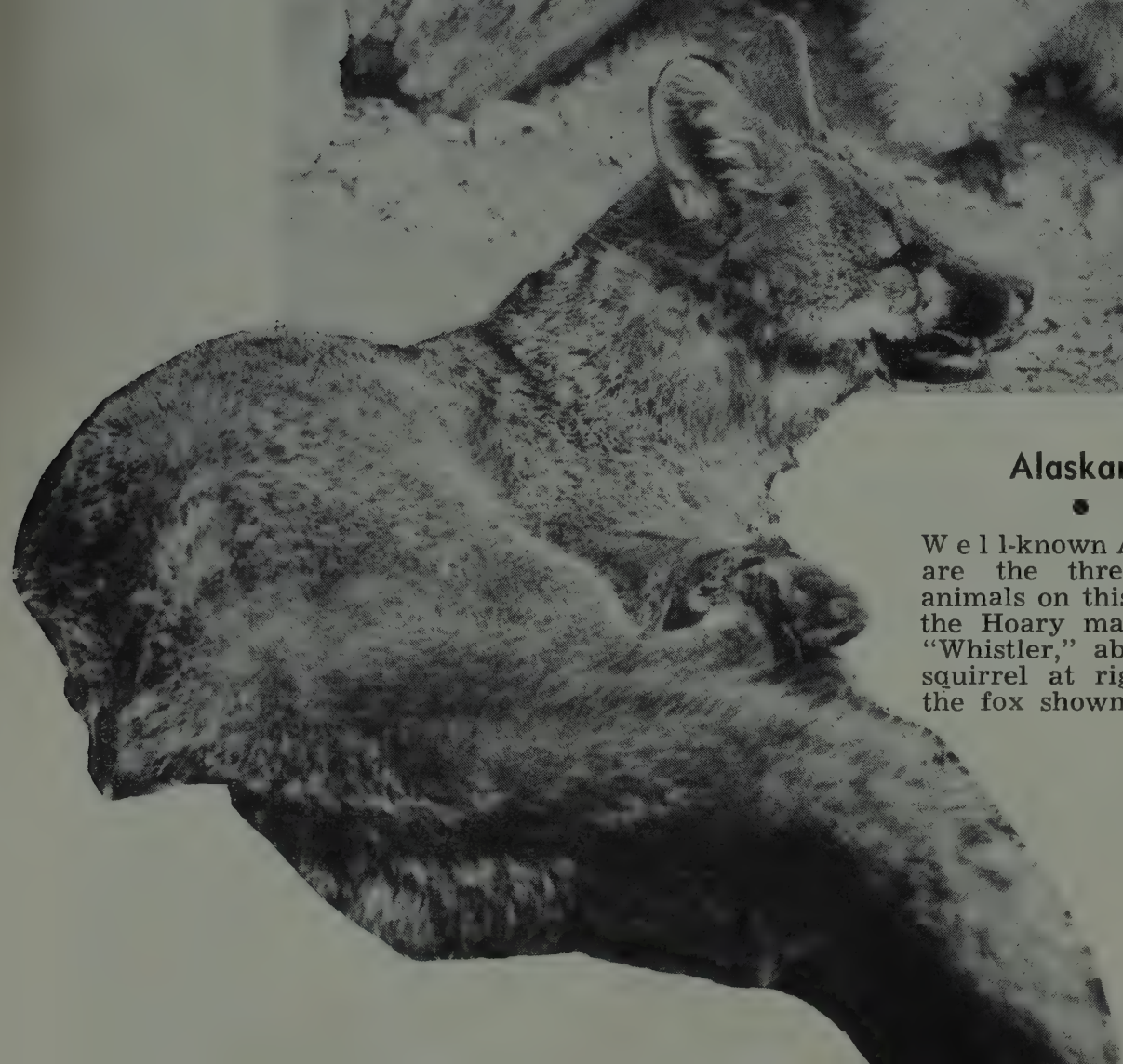
The Arctic weasel, or ermine, as he is often known, is a little bundle of strength that is death to animals and birds often larger than himself. He subsists entirely on meat, from that of the little field mouse to big grouse.





### Alaskans

Well-known Alaskans are the three furry animals on this page—the Hoary marmot or “Whistler,” above, the squirrel at right, and the fox shown at left.







### Bright Fellow

The Red fox is noted for its speed, though it seldom runs far in a straight line, but will circle near its home grounds. It is bright looking and must depend upon cunning and speed to get such food as birds, frogs, mice, hares and squirrels.

### Cave Dweller

On the islands of the Aleutian chain Blue foxes must shift for themselves and are left alone by ranchers until pelting time.



### Blue Fox

The Blue fox, raised on island ranches in many parts of Alaska, is a color phase of the white Arctic fox. He is in many ways the most attractive of his race and very provident in the wild state, packing food away in "cold storage" while it is abundant in the summer.











## Industrious

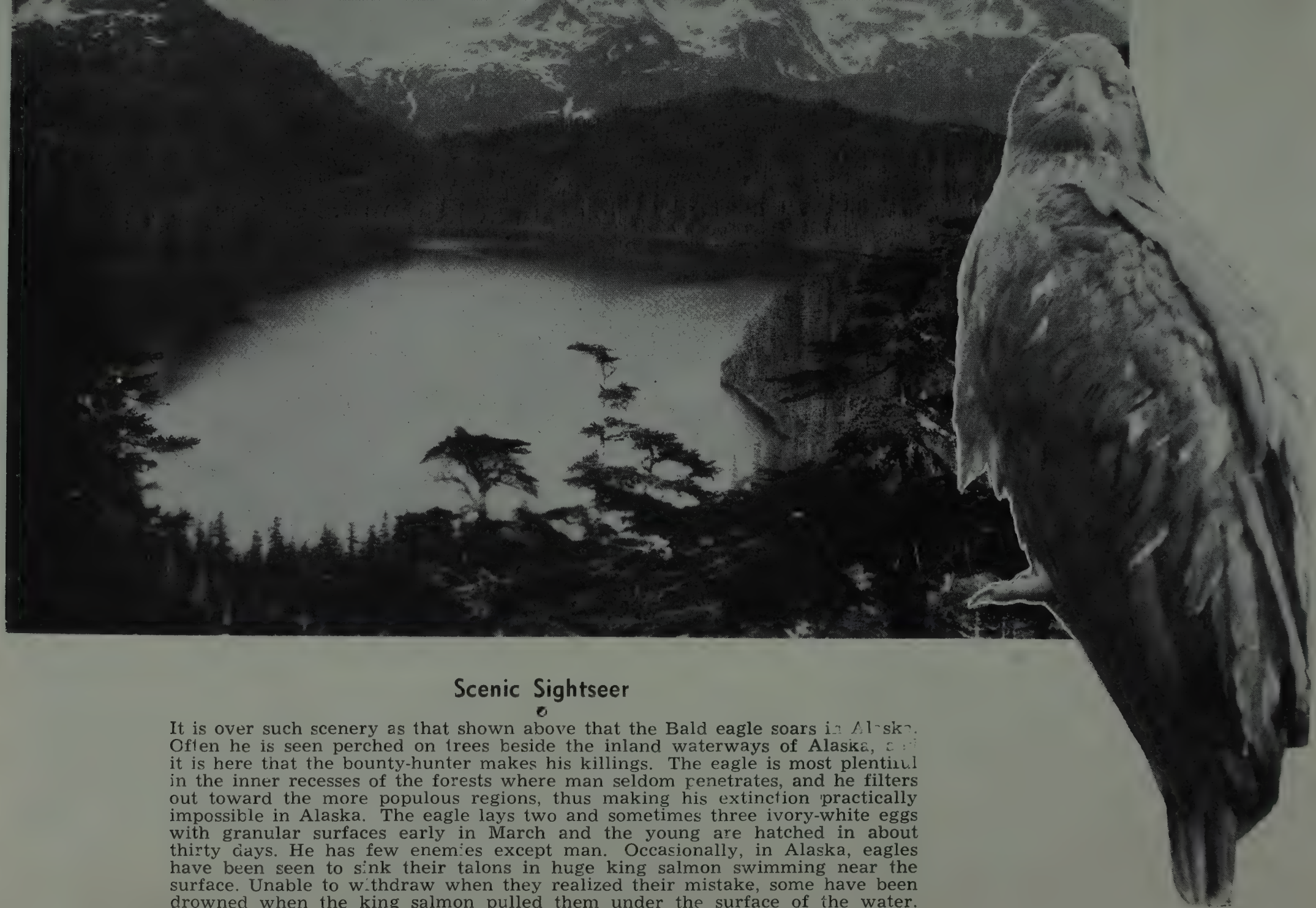
The name beaver is synonymous with industriousness. The animal is found in most parts of Alaska except the Far North, and his works are seen on countless lakes and streams. Sought greatly by trappers, he has been able to maintain himself, with much protection from game laws. There is usually a limit of ten beavers to a trapper in Alaska when the season on this water animal is not closed altogether. Below are a trio of wolf pups, animals which grow to be deadly enemies of beavers.



## Ambitious

The beaver lives on the bark of trees and stores up considerable food in the lodges of mud and twigs in the lakes he creates by damming streams. He is ambitious enough to attempt felling large trees, but sometimes abandons such big jobs when he finds the work particularly difficult. The average beaver is about thirty inches long and weighs some forty-five pounds. It is covered with a soft brown fur, has a round head, broad, webbed hind feet, and very small ears. and is distinguished by its wide, flat tail.





### Scenic Sightseer

It is over such scenery as that shown above that the Bald eagle soars in Alaska. Often he is seen perched on trees beside the inland waterways of Alaska, and it is here that the bounty-hunter makes his killings. The eagle is most plentiful in the inner recesses of the forests where man seldom penetrates, and he filters out toward the more populous regions, thus making his extinction practically impossible in Alaska. The eagle lays two and sometimes three ivory-white eggs with granular surfaces early in March and the young are hatched in about thirty days. He has few enemies except man. Occasionally, in Alaska, eagles have been seen to sink their talons in huge king salmon swimming near the surface. Unable to withdraw when they realized their mistake, some have been drowned when the king salmon pulled them under the surface of the water.





### Big Mouth

The nest of the Bald eagle is a bulky and conspicuous affair. Young eagles offer big mouths for parents to feed, but grow rapidly in their nests.



### Majestic High Flyers

The Bald eagle mates for life and the couples are apparently very fond of each other and their young. They are majestic birds in flight or at rest, the white heads of the adults lending dignity to their great size. They have keen eyesight and select high perches from which to watch for their prey. In Alaska, Bald eagles are numerous and are destructive to foxes, deer, goats, sheep and salmon.





## The Grouse Family

The Canada grouse, upper left, and the Willow ptarmigan are members of the same family and are quite common throughout Alaska, though the Canada grouse is found principally in the more heavily forested southern regions of the Territory. These species are the principal native game birds of a region not well suited to any but the most hardy of species the year around.



## CHANGING PLUMAGE

There are two principal varieties of ptarmigan in Alaska; the Rock ptarmigan, right, and the Willow ptarmigan, in circle, below. In winter, the plumage of both turns to white.

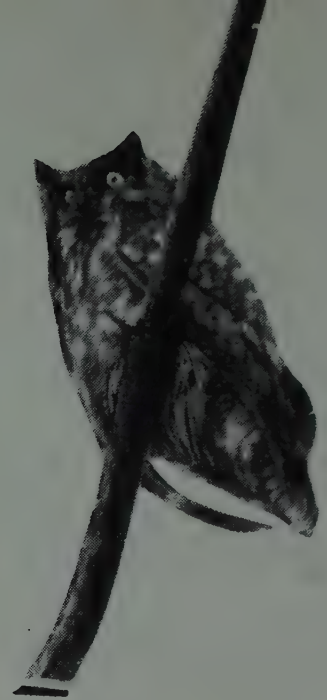


## ARCTIC CHICKEN

The ptarmigans constitute a popular article of diet among the residents of far-northern Alaska. They may be approached easily and, as they travel in flocks, several may often be bagged with one shot. Sometimes they may be decoyed by fashioning images of the birds of snow and placing them near the hunter. An imitation of the call of the male will then sometimes bring a rival bird. The males fight fiercely for the attention of a female bird.







## GROUSE, GUILLEMOT AND OWLS

?

The name "Fool Hen" is applied to Franklin's grouse, shown at upper left, and various other species of grouse found in Alaska, because they do not at once take flight on sight of man. However, owls, though considered wise old birds, also may be found watching an intruder in their domain for hours, and in many ways are not so smart as other birds. Above is a Snowy, or "Arctic owl." The Long Eared owl is pictured upper right. The Pigeon guillemot, left, is a smart bird, being an expert diver and swimmer, and never permitting anyone to approach him. An excellent photo of an owl's nest is shown at right.







### THE CLIFF DWELLERS

The kittiwake, sometimes called the "Pick-me-up" or "Coddy-Woddy" gull," is a graceful and industrious little member of the gull species. It is found in many parts of Alaska. Above is one of its nesting places, in a cavern on Prince William Sound. Inside, and all around the cave on jutting shelves are hundreds of nests. A glacier above pours a curtain of water in front, making just the kind of retreat these birds love to make their home. An unusual habit of the kittiwake is to make a headlong dive from considerable heights into the water when in pursuit of food.











## THEY LOSE THEIR FEATHERS

In summer, geese find a haven in Alaska's northern wastes where they are seldom hunted by men. They nest, and after the young are hatched, the parent geese begin a moult of feathers so extensive they often lose the ability to fly.





**BABES  
IN THE  
WOODS**



Long legs are characteristic of moose, but they seem to be accentuated in these 2-day olds.



**BIG  
PAWS**



The lynx uses his big, snow-shoe paws for prowling about on deep snow. Inset is a Franklin grouse.







"There goes the laziest man in Alaska."

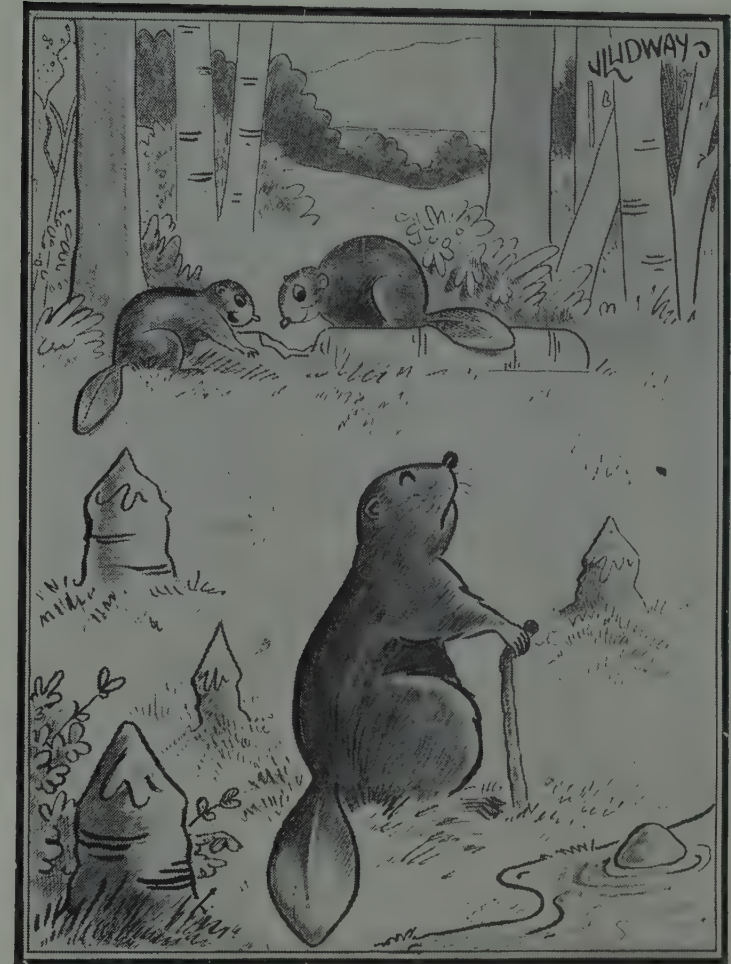


"Gold! Gold! We've finally struck it!"





"I'm going to stretch—I've a cramp in my leg."



"Look at that, would yuh! Sonny's tryin' to be punny again. He says he's BEAVER BORED."





"Yeah? Well, come down and see for yourself!"



"Serves me right for forgetting to set the brakes!"





"Gosh! What'll I tell the wife? Been fishing all day and only got this to show for it!"

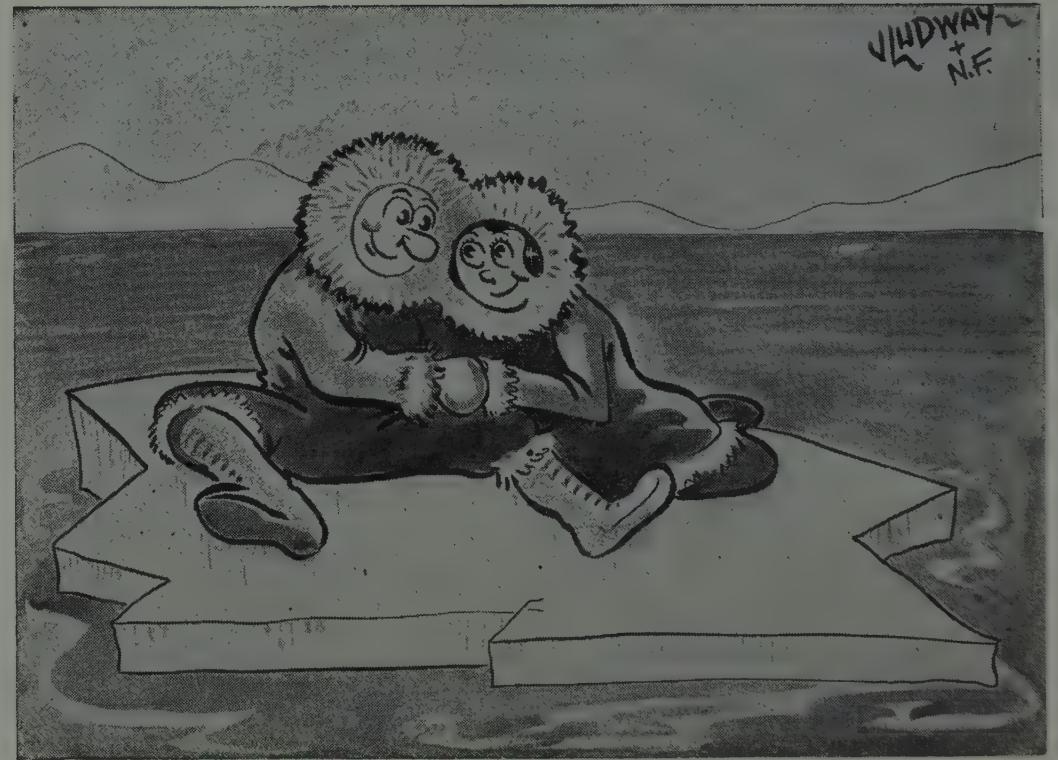


"Oh, Boy! This new telephoto lens works fine!"



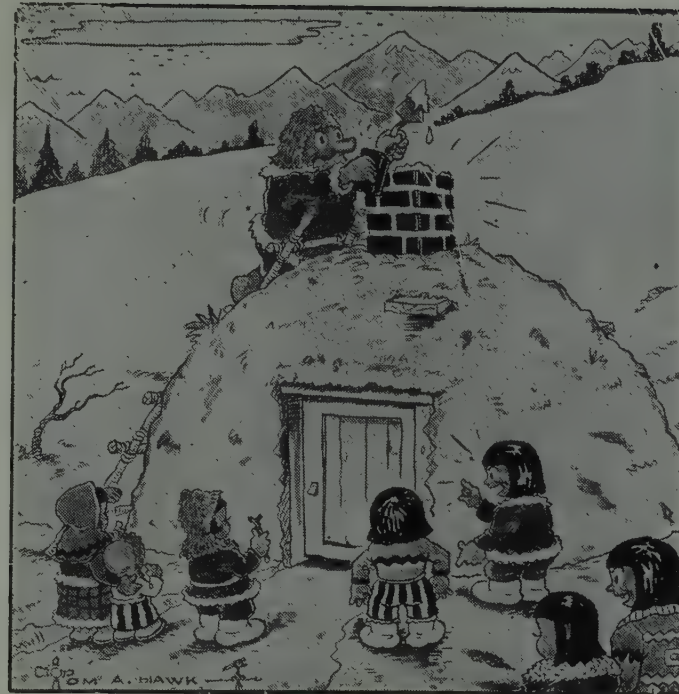


"Sonny hasn't been keeping his mind on his work since he met that girl from Big Susitna Flats!"



"Darling, I would have told you of my love sooner, but this is the first chance I've had to break the ice."





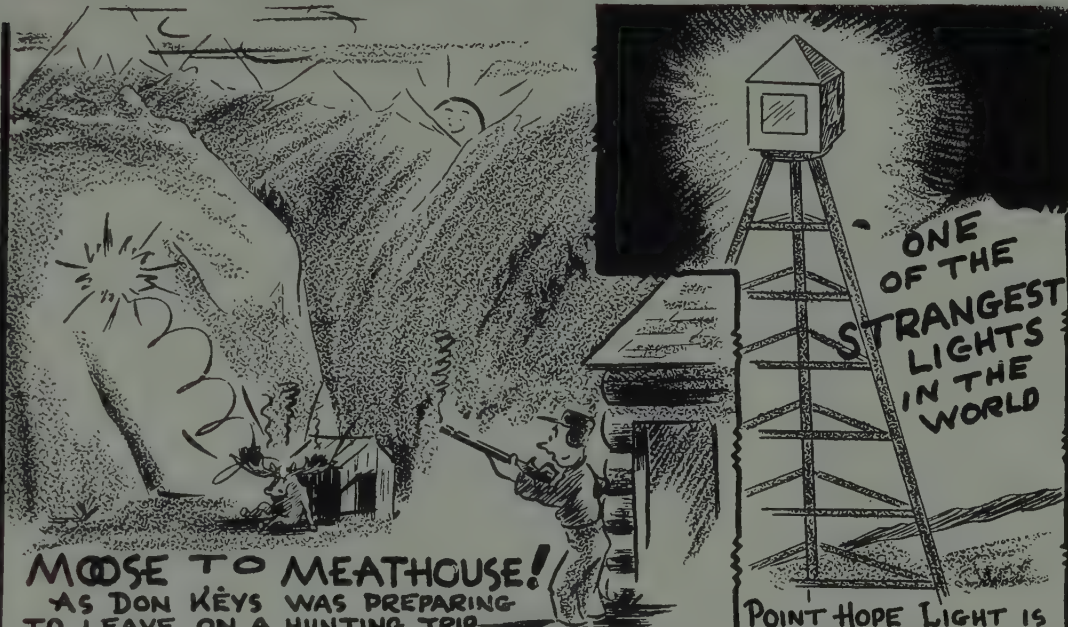
"He's building that new chimney so Santa Claus won't forget us!"



"All they do when I say 'Mush' is sit around and lick their chops."



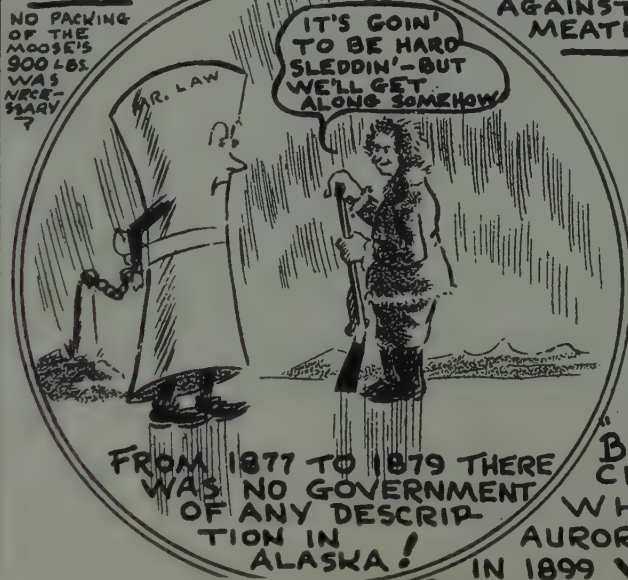
# ALASKA <sup>By Weil</sup> ODDITIES!



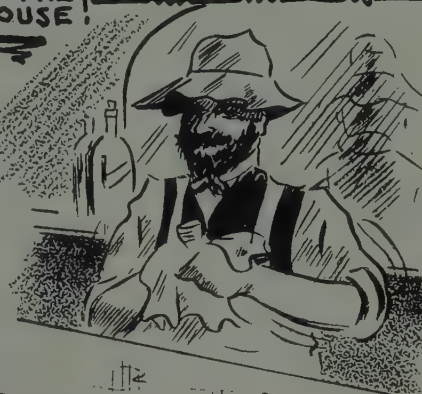
## MOOSE TO MEATHOUSE!

AS DON KEYS WAS PREPARING TO LEAVE ON A HUNTING TRIP AT FERRY IN 1935 HE HEARD DOGS BARKING OUTSIDE HIS HOUSE. HE RUSHED OUT AND SAW A MOOSE CLIMBING UP THE HILL NEAR THE HOUSE. HE RAN AND GOT HIS RIFLE AND SHOT THE MOOSE WHICH ROLLED DOWN THE HILL—RIGHT UP AGAINST THE MEATHOUSE!

POINT HOPE LIGHT IS UNIQUE. IT IS THE FARTHEST NORTH LIGHT IN ALASKA AND NOT ONLY IS MAINTAINED FOR SHIPS—BUT ALSO FOR SLED TRAVELLERS! IN THE WINTER...



FROM 1877 TO 1879 THERE WAS NO GOVERNMENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION IN ALASKA!



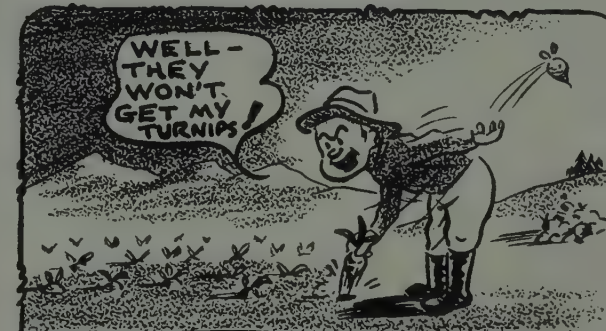
"BIG TOM" CHISHOLM,

WHO OWNED THE AURORA SALOON IN DAWSON IN 1899 WORE AN OLD

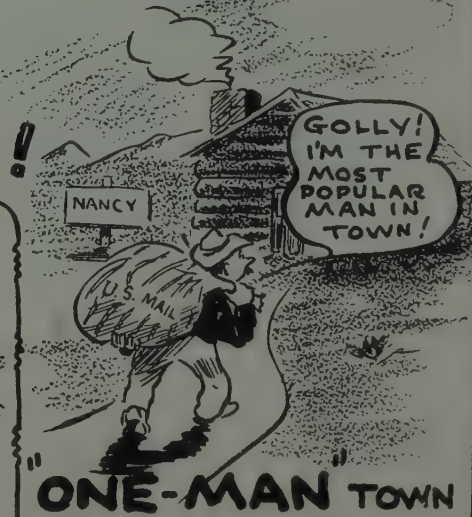
# ALASKA <sup>By CK Weil</sup> ODDITIES!



40,000 was offered by the late J.P. Morgan for this silver ikon of the Virgin in the Russian cathedral at Sitka.... The offer was refused!



SAM PATCH ON THE FORTY MILE RIVER PULLED UP ALL HIS YOUNG TURNIPS WHEN TOLD THAT THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE WOULD PUT HIS GARDEN INTO CANADA.....

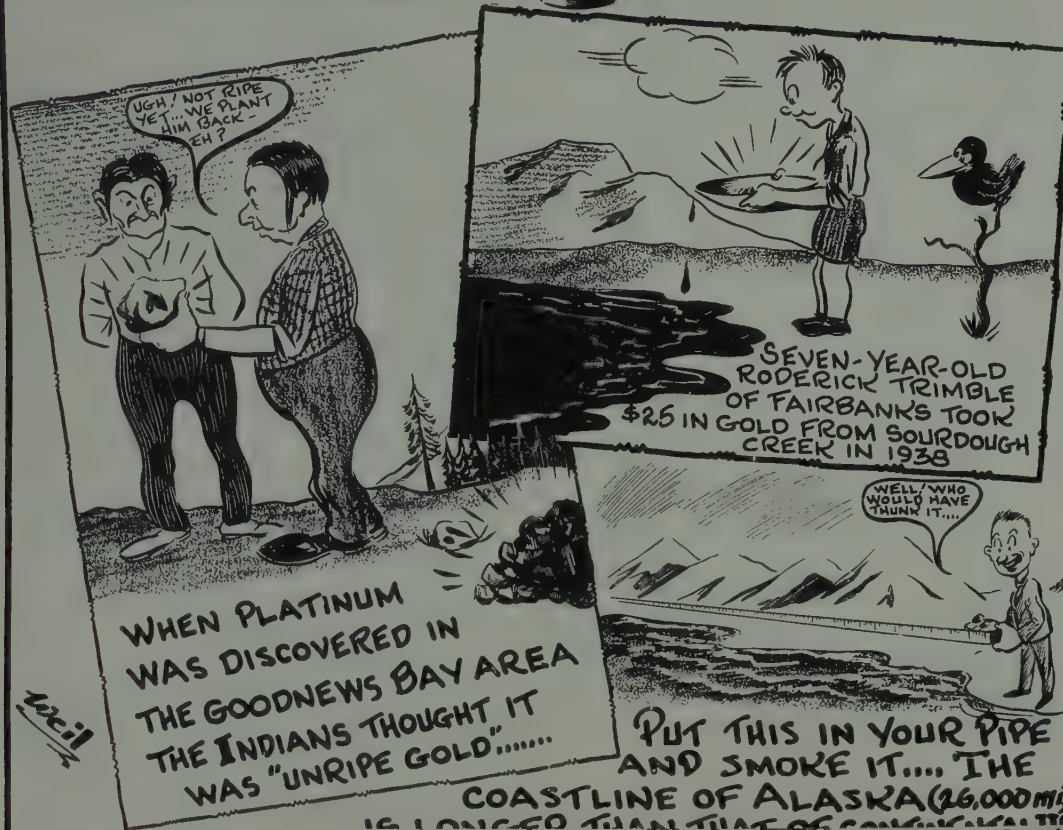
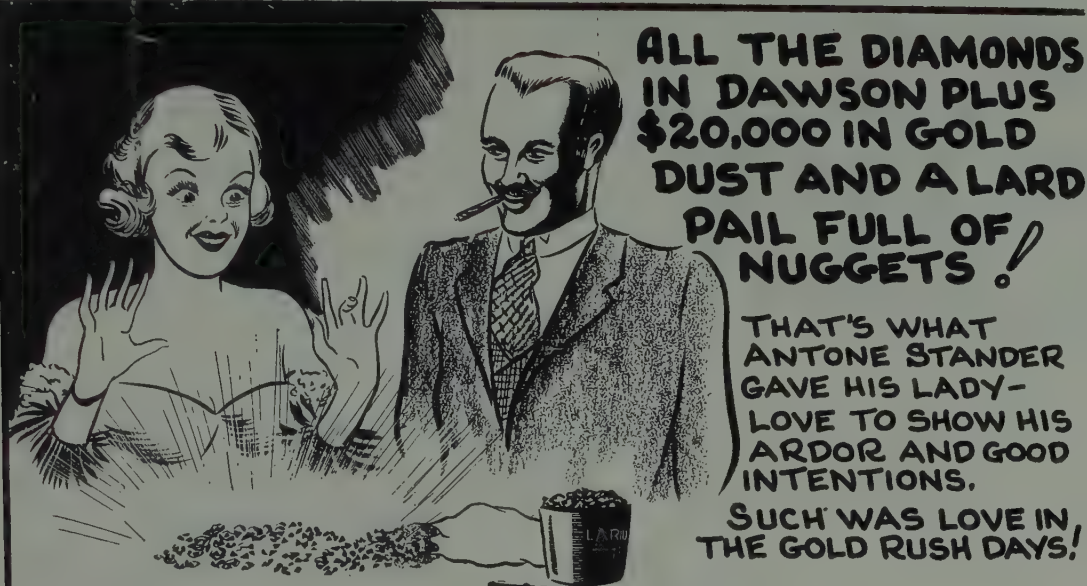


"ONE-MAN TOWN"

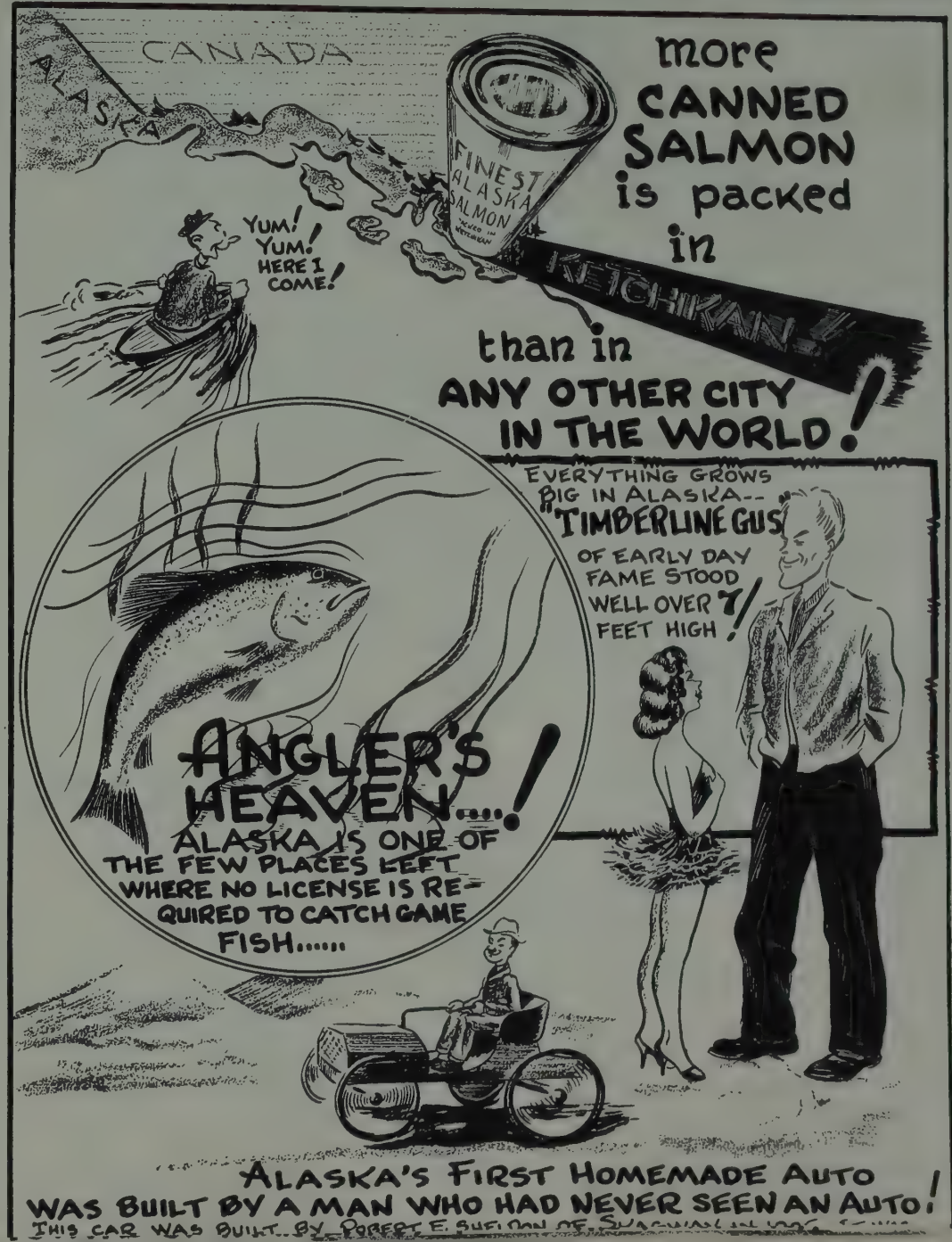
J.E. WILSON IS THE SOLE INHABITANT OF THE TOWN OF NANCY... EXCEPT FOR A PESKY MOOSE WHO KEEPS RUINING HIS GARDEN... DUE TO A RECENT BROADCAST ABOUT HIM HE GETS MORE FAN MAIL



# ALASKA ODDITIES



# ALASKA By Weil ODDITIES!





# ALASKA By CK Weil QUIDNITIES!



ALASKA ICE USED  
IN California.....  
HUGE QUANTITIES OF ICE  
WERE SHIPPED SOUTH BY  
THE OLD RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CO.



DEAR FEET!

SOLOMON ALBERT OF CANYON CITY  
HAD ALL OF HIS TOES FROZEN  
OFF...TO OVERCOME WALKING  
DIFFICULTIES HE FITTED  
BLACK BEAR PAWS  
OVER THE  
STUMPS!



TRADER HILLMAN OF  
HOONAH FOUND THIS BEAU-  
TIFULLY-CARVED PIPE ON  
MUIR GLACIER--EXPERTS  
BELIEVE IT WAS LOST BY ONE  
OF VANCOUVER'S MEN IN 1796!

MIDNIGHT BASEBALL GAME  
PLAYED IN THE SUNLIGHT!

# ALASKA By Weil QUIDNITIES!



ALASKA SHEEP  
KILLED BY OWN HORN!

WALTER LUCKERMAN  
OF WASHINGTON, D.C.  
OWNS THIS ALASKA  
SHEEP HEAD--THE  
EXCESSIVE CURL GROWTH  
OF WHICH FINALLY PUT  
OUT THE SHEEP'S EYE.



HIGH SWEDISH OFFICIAL  
ONCE PROSPECTOR....

JAN NILSSON--LATE  
SWEDISH MINISTER FOR  
DEFENSE WAS A GOLD  
PROSPECTOR IN AND  
AROUND FAIRBANKS IN  
1905.....



DID YOU KNOW THAT  
OVER 700 VARIETIES OF  
FLOWERS GROW IN  
ALASKA?



EVERY YEAR IN VALDEZ  
ON DECEMBER 22ND THE  
SUN COMES UP AND  
SETS AGAIN IN  
THE SHORT  
SPACE OF  
10 MINUTES!



# ALASKA ODDITIES!



KLONDIKE MIKE WHOSE 600 MILE TRIP WITH THE CORPSE OF JUDGE HUME INSPIRED ROBERT SERVICE TO WRITE "THE CREMATION OF SAM MCGEE" SPENDS SIX MONTHS OF EACH YEAR IN THE STATE MAKING SPEECHES AS A HOBO



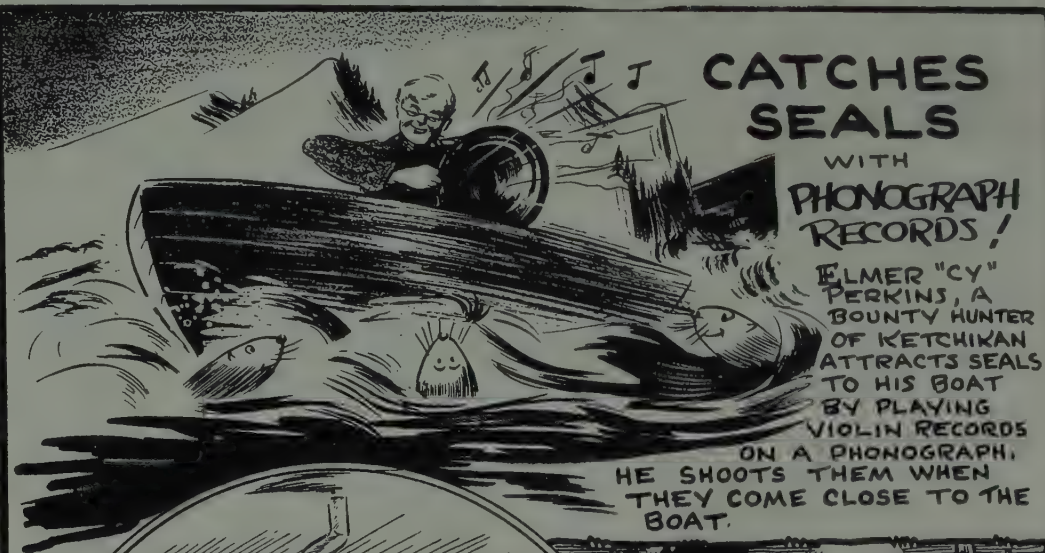
MEASURED IN DEGREES OF LONGITUDE-IT IS FARTHER FROM THE WESTERN TIP OF ALASKA TO ITS MOST EASTERLY POINT THAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK!



FOR EVERY 100 GALS THERE ARE 228 MEN....AND THIS IS LEAP YEAR!

# ALASKA ODDITIES!

By CK Weil



MALASPINA GLACIER IS LARGER THAN THE STATE OF MARYLAND!

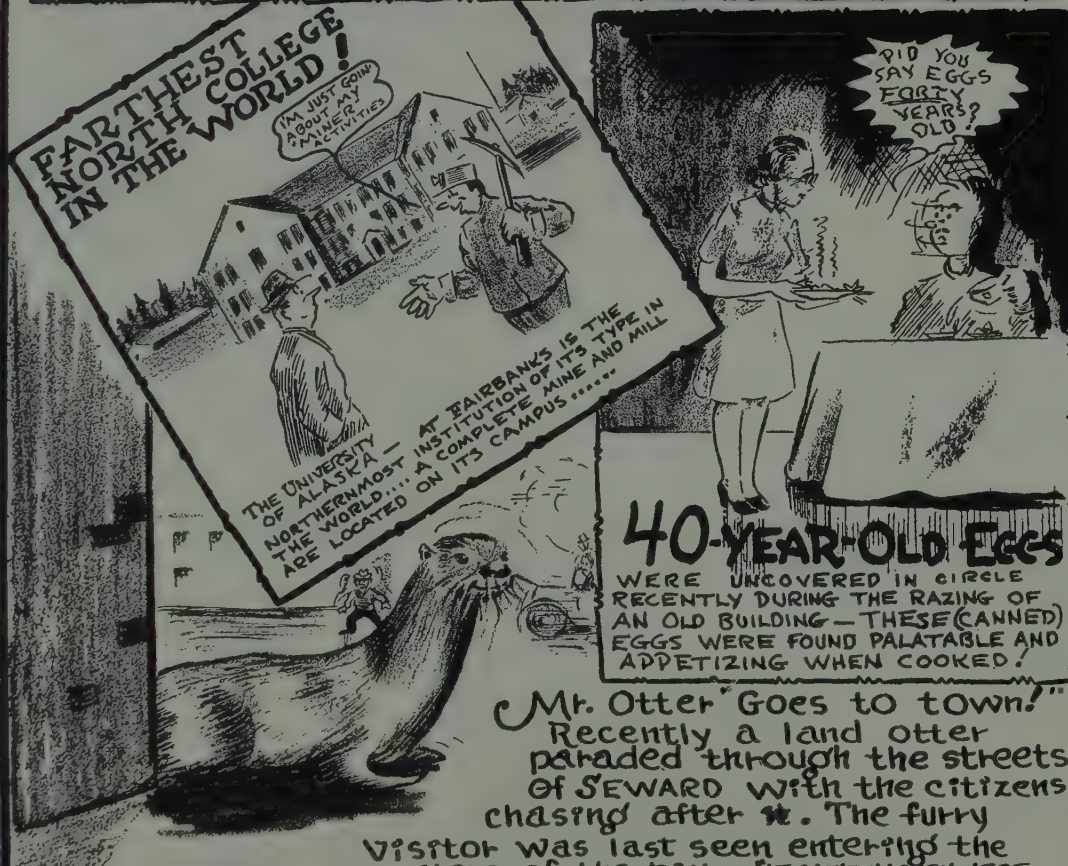


IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA WITHIN FIVE MILES OF TIDE-WATER, ENOUGH TIMBER CAN BE CUT ANNUALLY TO SUPPLY ONE-QUARTER OF U.S. NEWSPRINT DEMAND FOREVER - WITHOUT DENTING THE FORESTS!!



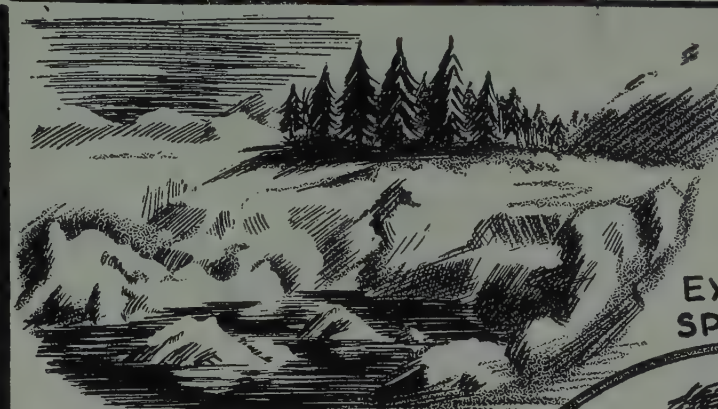
# ALASKA ODDITIES!

By CK Weil



# ALASKA ODDITIES!

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## FOREST GROWING ON A GLACIER!

THIS STRANGE PHENOMENA EXISTS ON MALASPINA GLACIER, NEAR MT. ST. ELIAS



ALASKA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER WAS WRITTEN IN LONG-HAND!!! THE "SITKA TIMES", STARTED IN 1868, CONSISTED OF FOUR SHEETS OF RULED LEGAL CAP ON WHICH THE NEWS WAS WRITTEN IN BEAUTIFUL LONG-HAND—ITS PRICE 25¢

## THE WHAT IS IT?

One of the strangest creatures ever seen was hauled up in a shrimp net near PETERSBURG recently.

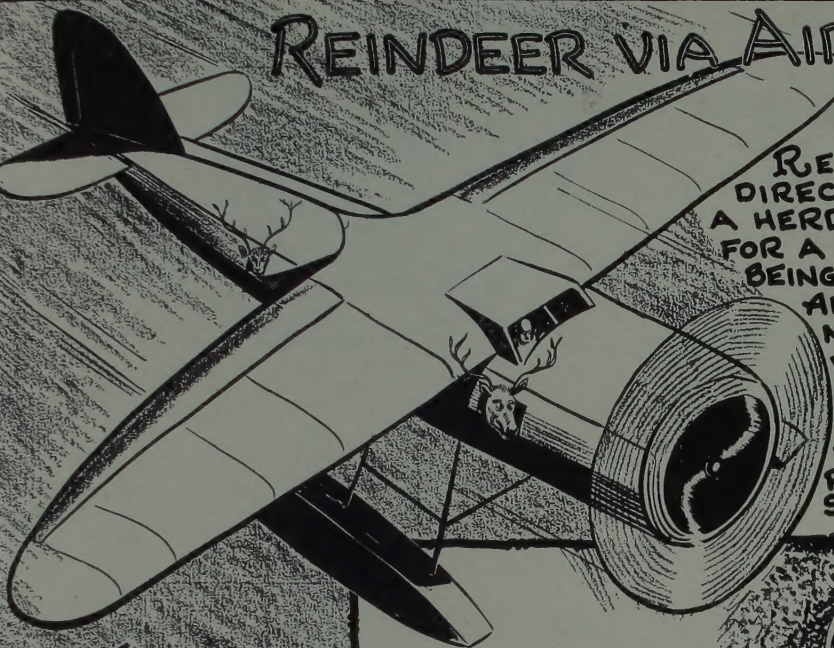
It had a head like a mud shark—two legs with claws—a horn in the center of its head..





# ALASKA ODDITIES!

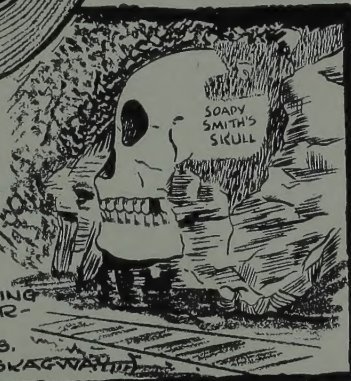
## REINDEER VIA AIRPLANE!



RECENTLY A DIRECTOR NEEDED A HERD OF REINDEER FOR A MOTION PICTURE BEING FILMED IN ALASKA... THE NEAREST ONES WERE 500 MILES AWAY... TO SAVE TIME—THE DEER WERE TRANSPORTED BY PLANE, SIX AT A TIME.

## THE SKULL MONUMENT

ONE OF THE STRANGEST MEMORIALS IN THE WORLD IS THIS HUGE SKULL-SHAPED ROCK PAINTED WHITE TO BRING OUT ITS GHASTLY CHARACTERISTICS TO COMMEMORATE SOAPY SMITH'S EVIL DEEDS. (LOCATED NEAR RAILWAY AT SKAGWAY)



BOY! WE CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN PLACES!



BRICKS FOR A FORGE IN THE RUSSIAN SHIP YARD NEAR SEWARD WERE SHIPPED FROM NEW YORK TO RUSSIA—THENCE TO ALASKA VIA SIBERIA!

GOLLY! WE'D BETTER GET A MOVE ON! IT'S ONLY A WEEKS 'TIL MIDNIGHT!



THE GRADE SCHOOL AT POINT BARROW IS THE MOST NORTHERLY SCHOOL IN THE

# Alaska Oddities

by WIKSTROM

## COATS FROM TREES

THE ALASKA INDIANS WERE PRACTICALLY THE ONLY INDIANS TO DEVISE A RAIN-COAT. THEY MADE A VERY SERVICEABLE PONCHO FROM THE BARK OF CEDAR TREES



## INFLATION!

THE ALASKA INDIANS MADE BEAUTIFUL BLANKETS DECORATED WITH HUNDREDS OF MOTHER OF PEARL BUTTONS. THEY TRADED ONE FUR SEAL SKIN FOR EACH BUTTON WITH THE RUSSIAN TRADERS!



ONE METHOD OF KILLING WHALES EMPLOYED BY THE NOOTKA TRIBE WAS FOR A MAN TO LEAP ON THE WHALE AS IT WAS HARPOONED, AND THRUST A LONG KNIFE INTO ITS BACK, STAYING WITH THE WHALE AS IT SUBMERGED.



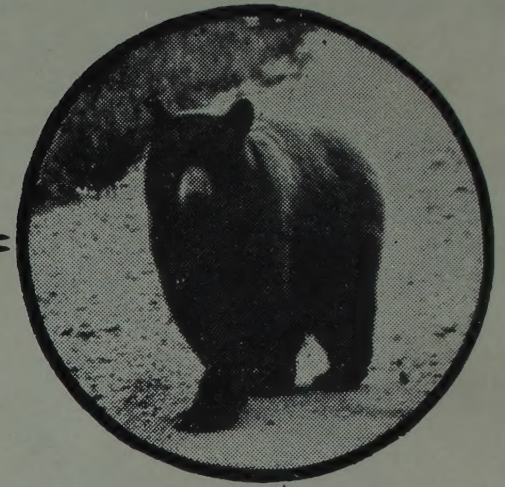
STACK OF SEAL SKINS

WIKSTROM



## BEHIND THE CAMERAS

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this book was obtained. In most cases, the page is indicated by the title of one of the pictures. Where a single page is indebted to several sources, credit is recorded in the order of left to right and from top to bottom. Most of the pictures were obtained from the Alaska Game Commission and Ordway's Photo Service, Juneau. These organizations are indicated by the abbreviations, AGC and Ordway's respectively. The Alaska Sportsman is particularly appreciative of the co-operation on the part of all Alaskans who have contributed the excellent photographs which have made this book possible.



Cover photo—Becker.

Fish-Eater—Fred Nimtz and AGC.

Stream Fisherman—J. Watson Webb, Jr., AGC.

Brown Bears and Black—T. H. Olsen, D. L. Sancerant and Ordway's.

Full Page Bears—Frederick Hollender.

Who Is There—Charles Nelson (2).

Look Out—Ordway's and Joseph Yolo for AGC.

Hello Big Boy—Ordway's (2).

Serious Business—AGC (2).

They Work and Play—Scene by Eldon Harris, bears by AGC and Milotte Studio.

Polar Bear—Hysten Photo Shop, Three Lions, William Lattin, Jr., Casey Moran.

Full Page Moose—Frederick Hollender.

The Greatest Deer Trophy—J. Watson Webb, Jr., Nicholas Biddle (2), and Richard Landry.

Curiosity Kills the Caribou—Becker, Ordway's.  
Like Buffalo of the West—J. Watson Webb, Jr.

A Spotted Coat—A. W. McConnell, AGC.  
The Cheechakos—Schallerer's (2).

The White Bighorns—Frederick Hollender, J. Watson Webb, Jr., Frederick Hollender.

Full Page Sheep—Manley E. Sweazey.

When Skill Counts—Frederick Hollender.

Mountain Climber—George Nelson, U.S. Navy  
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Sea Otter—U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Drawing from "Our Arctic Province" by  
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They Lose Their Feathers—AGC (3).

Babes in the Woods—W. H. Jackson.

Big Paws—Grouse by E. L. Keithahn, Lynx,  
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